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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts trations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Colonel Watterson on a Public Service of Mr. Wilson.

No memory of past tribulations in a righteous cause, no shade of personal dissatisfaction or disappointment with the great political "find" of the North American Review Colonel, is noticeable in the Louisville Colonel's praise, recorded by the Brooklyn Earle, of the public service of that discovery. We borrow a piece of an interview from our aguiline friend:

"There is another thing for which WIL-ON deserves the thanks of the nation. He has put BRYAN where he belonged."

"I do not believe, said WATTERSON, that BRYAN will ever again hold any distinctive position in public life. He has lost his strength as one could hardly have imagined in so short a time. He will never again be able to run for President or be of any especial importance politically. Wilson has discredited him. "Wilson has discredited him?"

"'Yes. Wilson has let him have his own way, and has given him all the rope he wanted. He has provided the rope with which Mr. BRYAN has hanged himself. The President is purely responsible for showing him up to the country for what he is. Of course, Wilson was simply forced into making BRYAN a member of the Cabinet. He could do nothing else.

jovial Colonel Watterson that speaks? dence in the sanity, the balance, the Is it not rather the veteran philosopher. self-restraint of American womanhood. the accomplished, tolerant and humanely humorous observer, marking without bitterness, indeed with amuse-River?

It is an achievement worthy of national gratitude, the Colonel says in effect, to put Mr. BRYAN in a position where he could display his multifarious ineptitude, his neglect as well as ignorance of his efficial duties, his uncontrollable passion for Chautauqua and the gate receipts.

the back of his mind? BRYAN indeed credit. Unfortunately, in the process civilized world.

The Public Defender. The creation of the office of Public

supported by the tax

counsel to represent the accused in derived some strength from a popular

belief that a poor man on his trial today cannot get a lawyer unless his friends furnish the money to pay the fees. The contrary is the case. If any man cannot hire a lawyer the court assigns counsel to him, to be paid out of the public treasury, and many conspicuous and able members of the bar have served under such designation in the past, as they will in the future. It is not true that the poor accused

has no chance in court in this country. The presumption of innocence is with him; he must be indicted by a grand fury and tried by a petit jury; he can subpœna witnesses, and society will hire and pay a lawyer for him. Convicted, he has the chance of pardon. Are the errors of justice resulting in punishment for innocent men so numerous as to condemn and vitiate the present system, and render necessary or desirable the erection of another bureau in the county government?

What would such a bureau cost? There are five counties in New York city, and each has its District Attorney. The natural thing would be to set Public Defender would not be less than appropriations made in the budget stacles that would have deterred a less

The second second second

for the year 1914 to support the District Attorneys were:

County. Appropriations. New York.....\$469,810 48,504 Bronx..... Kings..... 136,558 Queens..... 38,352 Richmond...... 15,167 Total.....\$708,391 Moreover, every District Attorney re-

ceives whatever additional sums may be necessary when unusual cases invoive extraordinary expenditures, and to demand such allowances. It is not unfair to estimate that the ordinary annual cost of maintaining five Public Defenders would reach \$710,000 within a few years, with special appropriations for intricate and difficult cases bringing the total up to a much larger amount.

This expense the taxpayer could bear, and had maladministration of justice THE EVENING SUN, Per Year 2 50 filled the jails with innocent men the THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo. 1 03 burden would be gladly assumed. A situation requiring such a remedy has not saders of THE SEN leaving town for the been shown to exist. Nobody seriously summer months can have the daily and Sun- believes it does exist. So long as it remains the nightmare of sentimentalists only and not the experience of ordinarily hard headed persons the taxpayers are likely to keep their pockets buttoned against this particular unnecessary expense.

Our Troubles and Other People's

After all there is no occasion for excessive pessimism despite the various difficulties that vex our national life. A glance over Europe with the aid of morning newspaper will show that any and all of our troubles are matched or overmatched by something on the other continent.

Assuredly we have nothing in our politics to equal the Cabinet situation in France. Governmental chaos is practically impossible under our institutions. Parties come and go, policies change, but the national machinery always works smoothly. A national deadlock is impossible alike to the national system and the temperament of the people.

But if we are reminded of the ag gressions of the labor element and allusion is made to the recent Colorado troubles we have only to turn our eyes to Italy, where labor discontent and turbulence have barely fallen short of creating a revolutionary condition. The Italian army has been called upon to put down riots in all parts of the country, and it seemed for a day as if the Government itself was in danger. Such a condition on any broad scale is unthinkable to us. Wild passions may gain the upper hand in small areas for a brief time, but the people as a whole enjoy too much well being and prize too highly the social organization under which they flourish to leave room for the smallest fear of a general outburst

of disaffection. Our troubles on account of Mexico are fairly balanced by the existing conditions of unrest in the Balkan region, especially by the strained relations between Greece and Turkey, a situation, it must be borne in mind, which might easily develop into a European war if the two immediate adversaries should

actually engage in hostilities. There is one European worry to which, happily, we have no counterpart whatever. The raging madness of mil itancy through which John Bull stands But, after fulfilling his obligations to Mr. perplexed in the extreme leaves us BRYAN by naming him Secretary of State, serene and unafraid. We view with the President has allowed him to establish equanimity the discussion which goes on all over the country about the suf-Is it the saturnine rather than the frage question because we have confi-

Altogether we are not badly off. We know that if one country or another is quiescent for the moment-Germany, ment, the flounderings and floppings of Russia, Spain-they have all had their that old Silver Fish on the way to Salt troubles and will have them again in due time. We bear ours lightly. They do not stop or even impede our national progress or the daily enjoyment of life by the vast majority of our bundred million people.

Enter a Sordid Detail.

It is a notable plan for the official opening of the Panama Canal that has But what is Colonei WATTERSON hid- been devised in Washington. The ing or politely pretending to hide in President on the bridge of a historic American man-of-war will lead a has been discredited, if any but his mighty fleet through the waterway. devotees and Bedlamites gave him any The flags of a dozen nations and more will be saluted by the guns of the the United States has been discredited United States. The devoted engineers and is become the common butt of the whose skill and perseverance have made possible this triumph will have their moment of recognition. The taxpayers taken no county will decide for secession who provide the money will occupy from the new Irish Parliament. such places of vantage as they may be able to attain, their comfort in the

It is announced that "the officers and criminal prosecutions, seems to have men of the [international] fleet will be the nation's guests, and will make excursions" to various interesting places while on this service. With a vivid recollection of certain former exhibitions of our national hospitality we are moved to wonder who will foot the bills, not only for the special cars and trains and boats, the automobiles and carriages, the formal sightseeing and the like, but for the more intimate entertainments such an occasion makes necessary. Will the Federal Treasury be tapped, as it should be, to pay the shot? Or will the not overpaid officers of the navy be expected to contribute from their salaries to the maintenance of Uncle Sam's reputation for appro-

priate politeness? A sordid detail; what a pity it is that the record of the past makes its consideration inevitable at a time when we are preparing to put our best foot forward socially!

The Medical Discovery of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The Harvard Alumni Bulletin contains a letter from a graduate suggestagainst each District Attorney a Public ing that in the contemplated memorial Defender. We are justified in assum- to Dr. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES some ing that the cost of maintaining the worthy recognition be made of his incomparable service to mankind in the the expenses of the District Attorney. discovery and propagation against ob-

honest and sympathetic mind of the contagiousness of childhed fever and its remedy. Lay persons and unfortunately many in the profession are unaware of this epoch making discovery by a man whose memory is beloved and honored for his literary attainments only, A disease which consigned thousands of recent mothers to untimely graves was suddenly deprived of its malign prevalence by the discovery of Dr. Holmes that it was contracted by contact with the doctor or nurse and that simple precautions by them would prevent its occurrence. Persecuted in his own country by the ridicule of great professors in that specialty, Holmes pursued the even tenor of his way until his idea was accepted in England. Thence it was carried to the Continent, where it was taken up by a Hungarian physician. who reduced the mortality in the Vienna hospitals enormously. To the latter his countrymen have erected a nonument in Budapest, and annually homage is paid to his memory, while HOLMES is barely remembered in the United States for this scientific discovery which, it is said, he valued more highly than his literary fame.

It is a significant fact that while achievements of military heroes and statesmen are blazoned upon bronze and marble the victories over disease and death achieved by the physician rarely receive public recognition. Only through the contributions of his own colleagues there stands in this city one statue dedicated to a physician, that of Dr. Marion Sims in Bryant Park. The discovery of anæsthesia is not commemorated in New York in bronze or marble, and the achievement of the modest man who discovered the pathology of appendicitis and pointed out the only safe treatment will probably never be generally known. How many laymen have beard of REGINALD FITZ? And yet there are few families in this country or the world that do not owe the life of one or more members to this patient plodder, this modest student of pathology, while the surgeons who daily perform the operation devised by him are reaping fame and fortune.

A statue of REGINALD FITZ should be erected. The world will be benefited by the spirit of emulation aroused by such monuments and it will be bettered by the sympathetic recognition of true worth.

Should November Bring Defeat-

The Administration objects to an adjournment of Congress on August 1, with postponement of its anti-trust bills until after election, on the ground that if there were a Democratic defeat in November the passage of the anti-trust legislation might be rendered impossible by a Republican filibuster in the Senate. This suggests several pertinent questions:

Does the Administration expect a defeat in November?

If it is defeated, will it not be in large part on account of the anti-trust programme? Does not the Administration clearly

perceive that there is powerful popular opposition to the anti-trust programme, probably amounting to majority oppositton? This being so, is it right to force

the adoption of the anti-trust programme before the majority of the people have the opportunity to give their Booth Tarkington.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 13. Is it the policy of the Administration

in its superior wisdom to force its programme on the country against the will of the majority?

If the Administration were defeated in November would it not be the duty of the Senate to kill the unpopular anti-trust programme by any method available?

Is psychology a force opposed to the will of the people and superior to it?

Railroads want more pay as mail car-Our national Oliver Twist is heard from.

If Europe won't sell us dirigibles, no doubt we have brains and skill enough to build them. Indeed, it seems like mere indolence on our part to go abroad for any purely mechanical product. we have overtaken France in building automobiles, why should we not outstrip Germany in airships?

The latest complication in the home rule question is that numerous bod'es of protestants all over Ireland are protesting against exclusion and even in Ulster they are beginning to see that it is a very doubtful advantage. There are prophecies that should votes be

While going through the chant and hunter, saw a snake maki he killed it. It was a seven foot blackfound two sleigh bells.—Laurel, Del., despatch.

While going through Snake Swamp, Punxsutawney, yesterday, ELI D. RINK, a well known ophiologist, saw a seventeen foot blacksnake turning green. Killing it and cutting it open, he found wo quarts of cream of mint.

We are rather inclined to give our Teutonic brethren credit for disagreeable superwisdom rather than for admirable simplicity. It is therefore a trifle amazing to find them swallowing such a version of the recent execution of the "gunmen" at Sing Sing as the Aussig-Karbitzer Volks-Zeitung up to its readers on April 20. But we won't get angry over the incident. Such gullibility may not increase our veneration for the omniscient German, but it helps us to a closer affiliation with him as showing that he is not wholly free

As Mrss Candie Chapman Carr said in address last night, "the women of world are waiting for our action today."-Miss Lu STEARNS to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This is the heroic strain. A good millions of the women of the world have never heard of woman suffrage. Divers other millions of them don't care a rap about it. Most of the women of the world are even living ignorance of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. But who can expect or desire cold reason to quench the fires of enthusiasm and . etoric? women orators talk just as those of the obsolete sex do. "The eyes of the world

upon Shall-I-Go-Naked to-day, said the moderator of the town meet-ing of that illustrious Massachusetts capital when nominations for Fence Viewer, Pound Keeper and Hog Reeve were in order.

More Bryan treatles, more Senate rows; grape juice and vitriol

THE SHARE OF LABOR. How Much Is Left to Capital After All

Charges Are Paid? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: bad that many more are not so well informed as Victor Berger, former So-cialist Congressman, as to the degree of exploitation of the workers. In his in-teresting interview in The Sun he is quoted as follows:

Hard times come every twenty years thereabout, and they are due to the fact that as every worker produces about double what he earns [gets] in time there to a vast overproduction.

As against the statement of Berger, when in earnest advocacy of a reduction in the tariff a most respected newspaper of the conservative type made editorially such statements as these:

The amount paid wage earners in 1909 was \$3,427,038,000, or 16.6 per cent. of the value of the products. It may be added that his [Senator Lippitt's] quotation of the labor cost of coton manufacture from the census of 1910-24 per cent .- is incorrect. stract makes it 23.3 per cent. Still, were

his figures correct, he ought to be satisfied with duties more than equal to the entire It seems Berger is "not in it" when it comes to creating unwarranted dissatis-faction among the workers. The former Congressman is on record as agreeing with statistics, that "the factory worker gets 47 per cent. of the value he adds to production." But he also admitted that out of the 53 per cent, that goes to the capitalist must come some part of the capitalist must come some part of the salaries, the cost of heat, light and power,

also supplies that do not go into the prod-uct, insurance and rent, all legitimate charges even under the socialist theory. How much is left for capital after those charges are deducted? Can there be but little more than the interest on the value of capital? And what will Governmen control or Government ownership do? Nothing but insure the payment of interest on capital, of course at a reduced rate, because it is insured, no matter how PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13. M. P. C.

THE BEST SHORT STORY. Another Selection of Preferences Readers of "The Sun."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among short stories that have impressed me are two very different in character of which I can only give the titles; the authors are unknown to me. One is called "The Torture by Hope" and is somewhat in Poe's style. The other, entitled "The Two Householders," appeared in THE SUN great many years ago and seemed to the to show great literary ability and much skill in construction There is also the story of the "Prodigal

on," if it has not already been pedesta ed. LITTLE FERRY, N. J., June 13. H.B.G.

Maupassant With a Moral.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The best short story I ever read was Guy de Maupassant's "The Diamond Necklace." Its plot is deeply interesting and its form flawless, with a well nigh perfect climax, and points a valuable moral. H. R. K. NEWARK, N. J., June 13.

On the Seacoast of Bohemia.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The best short stories are those of "The Seven Castles of the King of Bohemia."
Pittsburg, Pa., June 13. S. L. M.

A Hoosier Genius in Good Company. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: the best short stories I have ever read-I could hardly say ever written, for Tm just a normal person—I would suggest
"Peg Woffington," by Charles Reade;
"Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings," by Charles
Dickens, and "Monsieur Beaucaire," by

Approbation From Sir Hubert.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The uestion as to which is the best short story ever written is interesting but is not likely to be settled to the satisfaction of everybody. Tastes differ. Fortunately, everybody. Tastes differ. Fortunately, however, there is no call for controversy. There are a great many of the best short stories ever written. The Sun publishes one of them every Sunday. I refer to the poker sketches by David A. Curtis. I may be compelled now and then to skip some of the viands of that tempting feast, but never the dessert that Old Man Greenlaw provides. He and his "gang" are classics, with their quaint philosophy, their unfail-ing humor, each and all as clearly cut as a cameo; distinct, consistent, entertain-ing and true to life. Buckers. UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 14.

Which of Three?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will some one please make a choice between Kipling's "Children of the Zodiac," "Without Benefit of Clergy," by the same author, and Mary Andrews's "Perfect Tribute"? NEW YORK, June 14.

A Local Payorite.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: best short story ever written is "The Whole Ticket Is Elected Except Hearst." NEW YORK, June 14.

Word Hunters.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: ny urbane informant, Mr. Will Scarle had cared to spend as much as one minule additional in research work he would have discovered that the word "cone ble" in its modern meaning does not a

dal article of June 6. I assume he meant the modern meaning, because the word in its other said by the Webster International Standard dictionaries to be obsolete. It shows what comes of careless refer ence to a dictionary. The Century, which he consulted, gives "conciliable 1" and "conciliable 2," the first (modern) meanreconcilable; the second a small as-ably, and No. 2 is used as a definition of "conciliabule." "Conciliabule" is men-tioned as rare, but not as "a rare form of conciliable"; on the contrary, "concili-able" is the obsolete form, according to other dictionaries just cited. So Scarlet unwittingly defines the rare word by the obsolete one. Webster's defi-nition of "conciliabule" as "a small or obscure council" is completely illuminative of THE SUN's meaning in the use of

course I could have looked all this up before, but then we should not have had this bit of fun. Can it be that Mr. Scarlet himself has his lurdan momen BROOKLYN, June 14.

The Jinn of Poor Judgment.

alty to the New York Americans dates from the day the centract for the hilltop grounds was signed. The Jinn of Poor Judgmen has hovered about from that day to this Eliminating the errors of previous manage ments and considering only the present, can be safely said that with Birdle Cree the lineup at least seven or eight games more would have been won this season With Cree, Gilhooly and Chase on the team a place among the first four would be as-G. K. NEWTON

Acounted For.

NEW YORK, June 14.

Knicker-Jones boasts he has fifty me: Bocker-Evidently lives on the top floor.

AN ABJECT APOLOGY. Administration's Sentimental Crawl

in the Colombian Treaty. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the many benefactions of THE SUN not the least is the balm its hospitable coi-

the least is the balm its hospitable columns afford to the perturbed spirits of its
friends, and a very peevish and humiliated citizen appeals to them now.

When in Colombia recently my attention was called to a copy of a Barranquilla paper giving the text of the treaty
now pending between that country and the
United States. At first my eyes refused
to see and my brain to comprehend. It
must have been a garbled version dis-

to see and my brain to comprehend. It must have been a garbled version, distorted to flatter its native readers. But on closer consideration there could remain no reasonable doubt of the authenticity of the Spanish text which had already been signed by the Colombian plenipotentiaries and the United States Minister at Bogota.

This astounding document is couched in terms which might have been dictated by

This astounding document is contacted by terms which might have been dictated by a conqueror with his heel on the neck of a vanquished foe. The first article is an abject apology on the part of the United States for any trouble and inconvenience caused in the past to the people of Colombia. The second article is a curt but not ungracious acceptance of the apology by Colombia. The draft then proceeds to specify the especial privileges to be ac-corded to Colombian traffic through the Panama Canal, such as free passage for her war vessels and troops, even in time of war, and ends by granting that counry \$25,000,000 indemnity.

The only possible inference to be drawn

from this proposed treaty is that the con-duct of the United States in acquiring the right to construct the Panama Canal was extremely wicked and our conscience is now so troubled that it can be soothed only by reparation. There are many ex-cellent if ill informed persons who are uneasy in spirit about our acquisition of the Canal Zone, and who profess horror at the thought that the Government of the day stood prepared to seize the isth-mus by force should such a course have been necessary. It would clarify such minds to give a moment's reflection on the certain action of France in the event that Ismail Pasha had attempted to hold up the Suez Canal project. But here the question intrudes itself whether if we did "steal the isthmus" the crime can be compounded by a money payment. Cer-tainly not, since the most elementary ethics teaches that a theft can be atoned for only by making complete restitution of the stolen property, and the circumstances of our having already built : \$300,000,000 canal on the isthmus ha nothing to do with the case, since the matter purports to be not a practical but

On returning to this curiously self-cen tred community I look almost in vain for any one who takes even a languid interest in this or any other activity of the State Department, or who can appreciate the vital import of such matters to American sojourners abroad. American residents in Colombia have told me that after this they dare not look a native in the face for very shame. In reply to a question a Co-lombian observed: "We feel that the terms of this treaty are not all we deserve, but are more than we had any reason to expect." In the immortal words of Truthful James, is our civilization a failure or is the Caucasian played out?

hatever the motive of this agreement whether politics or sentimentality, it eludes the understanding, but it remains a misfortune that the great universities as well as the lecture effeults should ignore the common principle that it is quite as dishonorable to apologize for a fault not committed as to withhold reparation for an injury inflicted. NEW YORK, June 14.

NOT A ROOSEVELT MAN. An Old Line Republican Frees His Mind About the Ex-President.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: certain politicians think that they can induce legitimate Republicans who desire good government by competent men to support Roosevelt for President in 1916. I believe they are mistaken. Roosevelt politically assassinated Taft. He temporative would have given his right hand rather would have given his right hand rather rily ruined the Republican party that hon-ored him to its traditional limit, and he tried to destroy the Constitution that is the foundation of our Government. This country was not developed by politicians like him, but by industrial men of intel-lect, energy and ability under a government of statesmen that guaranteed and protected the rights of life, liberty and property. These conditions no longer pre-We are to be regulated generally or philosophers, with discretionary powers administered by their intelligence and conscience. Constitutions are not so de-terring as formerly. Public welfare and the police power are the subterfuges rethe uplifters to enfor fanatical fallacies. By their noise they even deceive the courts into sustaining their drastic acts, under the delusion that

Roosevelt was the instigator of this demoralizing movement. I hope the country has had enough of him, and if the opportunity is afforded will demonstrate it forever in 1916. JOHN FRASER. BROOKLYN, June 13.

Italian Honor Men in American Colleges

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some recently developed evidence bearing on the achievements of certain of our Italian friends merits recognition. Representatives of this maligned race, particularly the southern branch of it, have rendered good accounts of themselves recently at American seats of learning. Announc ments within the week inform us that prizes for oratory at New York University were awarded to two young men bearing Italian names and presumably of Italian birth or descent. At Yale the Weir art scholarship was awarded to a student named Bertetta, and honorable mention for another scholarship went to a young man whose patronymic, Martino, is Italian.

As the years pass sons of this or that race once of Americanism to the front to aid in the overthrow of race prejudice and

FORT LEE, N. J., June 13.

The End Man of the Cabinet. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir:

find in large capital headlines suggestive thought. They read in different journals: "Offers bill to stop Bryan lecture tours," "Bill to keep Bryan off lecture stage," "Prison or fine for Cabine: members," and so on. It is humiliating that such legislation

ould be even thought of. Cabinet members occupy the highest positions in the country and are supposed to be the ex-emplars of honor and propriety. That they themselves should appreciate

the honor and responsibility of their po-sition and the duty resting upon them to main:ain the traditions and dignity that go therewith goes without saying.
Why cannot these men so demean themelves as to increase the honor and respect due to their position? E. T. W.

NEW YORK, June 13. A Gopher Limerick.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Mr. Bryan's objection to the long winded oratory of others recalls the "limerick" additional under similar circumstances, to Ignatius Donnelly after he had opened closed a week's session of the Minneso There was a great talker Ignatius,

His mouth was so terribly spacious He talked all the week And no one could speak; "Now let us adjourn," said Ignatius NEW YORK, June 14. J. P. D

Pled Canada

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN

of pie I got not a sitce of pie but a pie, a small "individual pie."
way of serving the cane of life. DETROIT, Mich., June 18.

MILITIA TO MOBILIZE.

Gen, O'Ryan Arranges Muster Prob

lem for State Troops. Major-Gen, John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of New York, has prepared a practical mobilization prob em the purpose of which is the actual preparation of troops for an emergency such as would exist if war broke out and Uncle Sam were obliged to call for the

mustering in of the National Guard. The organizations that will make a test of the plan will be required to prepare themselves for muster into the Federal service exactly as if the President had called for volunteers. All officers and men in the participating organizations will be physically examined. Their finge prints will be taken and all those not al ready typhoid immune will receive the

typhoid prophylaxis.

The problem has been arranged in order to provide experience for the officers concerned with the details of a real mus ter, and as the possible basis for such changes in regulations as the working out of the test may indicate to be desirable

of the test may indicate to be desirable.
The organizations to take part are;
Company B, Seventh Infantry; Company
E, Forty-seventh Infantry; Troop L, First
Cavalry; Machine Gun Troop Cavalry;
Battery F, First Field Artillery; Battery
B, Second Field Artillery, and Company
D, Twenty-second Engineers.

D, Twenty-second Engineers.

The following officers are detailed to act for the Federal Government: Chief mustering officer, Lieut.-Col William H. Sage, U. S. A.; assistant to chief mustering officer, Lieut.-Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, inspector-general, N. G. N. Y. These have been detailed as assistant mustering officers: Lieut. C. B. Hodges, U. S. A., with Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, U. S. A., with Forty-seventh Infantry; Capt. J. B. W. Corey, U. S. A., with First Field Artillery; Lieut. Harry Pfell, U. S. A., with Second Field U. S. A., with First Field Artillery; Lieut.
Harry Pfeil, U. S. A., with Second Field
Artillery; Capt. David H. Biddle, U. S.
A., with First Cavalry; Capt. L. C. Andrews, U. S. A., with Machine Gun Troop,
and Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, U. S. A.,
with Corps of Engineers.

Medical officers detailed to make physical examinations are Major Sanford H.

Medical officers detailed to make physical examinations are Major Sanford H. Wadhams, U. S. A., chief medical officer; Lieut.-Col. W. S. Terriberry, chief surgeon; Major D. R. Lucas, Capts. G. H. Muren, E. Bishop and S. McCullagh and Lieuts. L. Hutton and J. T. Pilcher, all of the Medical Corps, N. G. N. Y.

PRIEST CRITICISES KINGSBURY. Says His Hospital Policy Quicken

Pitiful Fear of Poor. The Rev. William B. Farrell, pastor of

the Catholic Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, protested yesterday as chairman of the publication committee of the Hospital Alliance against Commis-sioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury's "methods and measures in his attacks" upon hospitals in that borough.
"I wish to protest specifically," said

Father Farrell, "against Commissioner Kingsbury's reappearing, long drawn out, on the hospitals running for some months past in the public press. If his plan has been to keep himself and his discoveries before the public, he may have succeeded, but if he has tried to benefit his depart-ment or enlighten the public, I doubt his attainment. Progress by the unceasing labors of a press agent is not always com-

'In this instance too many of us know "In this instance too many of us know the facts, know them by living among them for a lifetime, and not by just moving into the city or accepting the 'reports of experts' whose chief claim to 'expert' knowledge is in assertion and not in experience."

Father Farrell suggested that Mr.

Father Farrell suggested that Mr. Kingsbury could well have followed the example of his predecessors and "quietly improved as he could secure the mean as they did."

would have given his right hand rather than do. He has quickened the pitiful fear and agonizing dread that the poor have of going to a public hospital. Father Farrell said the private hospitals

could relieve the congestion in the public hospitals in forty-eight hours if Mr. Kingsbury wanted them to do it or would let them do it.

them do it.
"The Commissioner," he said, "not only could stop the overcrowding, he could save the taxpayers right off about all he is manœuvring to get for new buildings, and besides that, the private hospitals would do the work for less than half the maincost and, in addition, gratify the sick by permitting them to be for among their own people. If the Com-missioner would give the private hospitals fair treatment they would gladly do the work, though not half paid for it."

SUGGESTS HIGHER MAIL RATE.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., Wants It or Passenger Traffic Basis.

Washington, June 14.—"I am thoroughly convinced that for carrying the mails the railroads should be paid a rate that will give them the same returns, per car mile, that they get on an average from passenger traffic," said ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., chairman of the joint Congressional committee on railway mail pay, this morning. "I am speaking entirely for myself and in no manner for the joint committee on railway mail pay. My conclusions have been reached after many months' study of the subject.
"The desiderata in mail transportation."

desiderata in mail transportation by railroads are frequency, regular speed and safety. Mail is carried al speed and safety. Mail is carried almost entirely on passenger trains. The volume of passenger traffic determines and primarily controls the frequency, regularity and to a great extent the safety of railroad passenger transporta-Hence everything that is necess for increased volume of passenger traffic is a relatively corresponding benefit to the mail in its transportation over the rail-

mail in its transportation over the railroads.

Dear its relative proportion
terminals, ticket agents are many other
things appertaining to the passenger service, but I assert this contention is not
sound. The volume of passenger business
depends on all of those things, and they
are necessary to the increase of passenger business and hence necessary for mail
transportation, and the Government
should pay its relative proportion of same.

The duty of our committee is to de-"The duty of our committee is to de-rmine as far as it is possible to de-

paid to the railroads for the carriage KRACKE HAS NEW BRIDGE PLAN.

termine as far as it is possible to de-termine what is a just compensation to

Modifies Scheme for Railway Tracks on Queensboro Structure.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke will pre-sent to Mayor Mitchel to-day a modifica-tion of the plans for placing tracks on the Queensboro Bridge to accommodate the subway trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company between the Manhattan subway at Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan, and the elevated lines of the dual system Long Island City. There has much objection by automobilists to the

It is expected that one of the new provisions will be for an elevated roadway over the present roadway for fast going

Another Washington Landmark. A tablet to mark the place where George Washington remained for the night

George Washington remained for the night on his journey from Philadelphia to Cam-bridge to take command of the Con-tinental army has been placed at 226th street and Broadway. Next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock it will be unveiled by Miss Edith Ames, a resident of Kings-bridge. John H. Burroughs, treasurer-general of the Sons of the American Revolution, will speak at the coremony.

T. R. WOULD DIAZIFY U.S., SAYS WATTERSON

Declares His Future Aim Is an Autocracy of the White

SUFFRAGISTS STIR HIS IRE

House.

Thinks Wilson Is Strong and That Bryan Is No Longer a Political Factor.

Col. Henry Watterson, the veteran editor

of the Louisville Courier-Journal, now accuses Col. Roosevelt of trying to Diazify & the United States. This may be a new expression to New Yorkers, and Col. Watterson in the course of a two hour interview did not bother to give the word its definition. He made it plain just what he meant by it, however. The Colonel is now at the Hotel Shelburne, Brighton Beach, resting for a few

days before he returns to Kentucky. He has been in New York on business connected with the Perry monument to be erected in Put-in Bay. He was in fine form when he gave the interview, and these are some of the comments he delivered:

On Roosevelt-He is trying to put the Republican label on the Roosevelt bottle, and its contents are very uncertain. His head may be in the air, but he always manages to keep his feet on the

ground. His future aim of course is an autocracy of the White House. Just as surely as he is elected he will try to bring about a Diazification of the President's chair

Thinks Wilson Is Stronger.

On President Wilson-He is undoubtedly stronger than he was a year ago. He deserves the thanks of the nation for putting Bryan where he belonged.

The fights for free tolls repeal, for the tariff and currency reform were won through his own skill and forcefulness and through his own resolution. If he wins out on his ideas regarding Mexico it will be because of the Wilson It is a question whether this will be an advantage to him politically

He will surely be the candidate who will have to be defeated in 1916. On Bryan—He will never again hold any distinctive position in public life. Wilson has discredited him by providing the rope with which Mr. Bryan hanged

himself.
On the Mexican situation—There is really no Mexican situation. It is all up Wilson seems to be up against

something that will not untangle itself.
On Huerta—In a dozen things he has
got the best of Wilson. He has shown himself a forceful personality, a big, strong man.

I regard him almost as a great man;
certainly the greatest man in Mexico.

Suffrage Question Angers Him

On suffrage-It is only a sex war. The suffrage movement is made up only of the ambitious, the soured and disap-pointed, and the faddists.

The suffragists do not represent woman-hood; they are furies in their war for the vote. Of all the subjects he touched upon, that of giving women the vote stirred the

"These women these suffragists." he exclaimed. "They do not represent womanhood. They are furies in their war for the vote. And the suffrage movement is positively nothing more or less than a sex war. It is an attempt to destroy a man made world, a man made civilization and man made laws; an effort to tear down all that man has set up an's Bible, man's God, man's every thing-not because there is anything wrong with them but because they would set up instead woman's rights. They have disturbed the peace of the only place in the world where there is real refuge from the interminable warring and jarring of the world—and now, damn 'em, they are attempting to destroy it. Good God, that they should be seeking

holds dearest-

to desecrate that shrine which every man

Coins New Word for Roosevelt. Marse Henry's thoughts were too strong for utterance. He calmed himself in moment, though, and went on to C

velt is looking ahead to the Republical nomination in 1916. His real purpose is to accomplish the Diazification of the country and his right to do as he pleases in the conduct of its Government. You can never tell which way the Colonel is going to jump," said the Kentucky Colonel. "Nobody can forecast what he is going to do at any given time,

Col. Watterson believes that Col. Roose

about anything, anywhere."

Col. Watterson admitted that he cannot tell how Col. Roosevelt will figure in New York State politics "But Roosevelt cannot be of any importance as a Progressive," said Col. Wattreson, "because the Progressive party existed only because of Roosevelt, and Roosevelt by his "But Roosevelt absence allowed it to lapse into insignifi

"The only real thing there is about," he continued, "is the about," he continued, "is the Mexical situation, and there is no Mexican situaion; it is all up in the air. so many different versions of what is actually happening that no one knows what is going on, and Mr. Wilson seems to be against something that simply w not untangle itself.

President Has Hard Situation.

"He has certainly had a very difficult situation to handle, and one which, if satisfactory conclusion can be found, w most certainly redound to his credit. B I do not see how that can be hoped fo "Until this Mexican situation came the President had a very good year. I was successful in his tariff fight, in

currency campaign and his fight for free tolls repeal. They were won through his own skill and forcefulness and through his own resolution. But in this there isn't anything that he has done on the shows any great strength

or any great skill.
"There seems to be a general impression that the leaders in Mexico are a lof bandits. Of course Huerta and VIII are the only really strong figures a dozen ways Huerta has got the bette of Wilson, and he has shown himself a of Wilso of wison, and he has shown into a forceful personality, a big, strong marking will has yet to show himself as more than a wonderfully able soldier, but he has now threatened to break with Cartana and Lamana works to see the Forman and Lamana works to see the Forman and Lamana works. ranza, and I am anxious to see the

"Wilson is much stronger now than he was in 1912. There is one great thing for which he deserves the thanks of the nation. He has put Bryan where he be-

Bryan has lost his strength as one could hardly have imagined in so short a time. Wilson has let him have his ow way and has given him all the rope hi wanted. Wilson provided the rope wit which Bryan hanged himself. Of cours Wilson was forced into making Bryan a member of the Cabinet, and in fulfilling his obligations the President has allowed him to establish his own destiny.